

# Metatarsal II osteohistology of *Xixianykus zhangii* (Theropoda: Alvarezsauria) and its implications for the development of the arctometatarsalian pes

QIN Zi-Chuan<sup>1,2,3</sup>ZHAO Qi<sup>1,2</sup>XU Xing<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

(1 Key Laboratory of Vertebrate Evolution and Human Origins of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences Beijing 100044)

(2 CAS Center for Excellence in Life and Paleoenvironment Beijing 100044 \* Corresponding author: xu.xing@ivpp.ac.cn)

(3 University of Chinese Academy of Sciences Beijing 100049)

**Abstract** The late-branching alvarezsaurian *Xixianykus zhangii* is among the smallest known non-avian theropods. With great similarity to its close relatives, it is highly cursorial as indicated by proportionally long lower segments of the hindlimbs and the presence of an arctometatarsalian pes—a highly modified structure that has been suggested to improve cursorial capability in theropods. Here we describe the osteohistology of the metatarsal II of the holotype of *X. zhangii* (XMDFEC V 0011). Two rarely reported histological features, radial vascular canals and Sharpey's fibers, are presented in this study. We suggest that both features are related to the development of the arctometatarsalian pes; however, further investigations of metatarsal osteohistology in theropods are required for the validation of our interpretation.

**Key words** osteohistology, alvarezsaurian, arctometatarsalian, radial vascular canals, Sharpey's fibers

**Citation** Qin Z C, Zhao Q, Xu X, in press. Metatarsal II osteohistology of *Xixianykus zhangii* (Theropoda: Alvarezsauria) and its implications for the development of the arctometatarsalian pes. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*. DOI: 10.19615/j.cnki.1000-3118.190425

## 1 Introduction

Alvarezsauria is an early-branching subgroup of maniraptoran theropods with a nearly global geographical distribution (Bonaparte, 1991; Perle et al., 1993; Karhu and Rautian, 1996; Novas, 1997; Chiappe et al., 1998; Hutchinson and Chiappe, 1998; Naish and Dyke, 2004; Martinelli and Vera, 2007; Alifanov and Barsbold, 2009; Longrich and Currie, 2009; Xu et al., 2010, 2011; Agnolin et al., 2012; Averianov and Sues, 2017). The late-branching members of this group are highly cursorial animals, as indicated by two features—extremely long lower segments of the hindlimbs and arctometatarsalian pes. The latter is characterized by a laterally compressed metatarsal III that contributes to a highly compacted metatarsus and has been

国家自然科学基金(批准号: 41688103, 41120124002)资助。

收稿日期: 2019-03-26

suggested to improve cursorial capabilities (Holtz, 1995; Snively et al., 2004). *Xixianykus zhang*i is a late-branching alvarezsaurian theropod from the Upper Cretaceous Majiacun Formation of Xixia, Henan Province, China (Xu et al., 2010) and similar to other late-branching alvarezsaurians, it has an extremely modified arctometatarsalian pes that is featured by a significantly short metatarsal III producing an even more compacted metatarsus (Xu et al., 2010). Here, we study the pedal osteohistology of the holotype of *X. zhang*i (XMD FEC V 0011) to investigate the development of the highly modified pes.

## 2 Material and method

We sampled the right metatarsal II of the holotype of *Xixianykus zhang*i, XMD FEC V 0011 (Xixia Museum of Dinosaur Fossil Eggs of China). In this study, two ground sections were made based on the distal end of the right metatarsal II (Fig. 1).

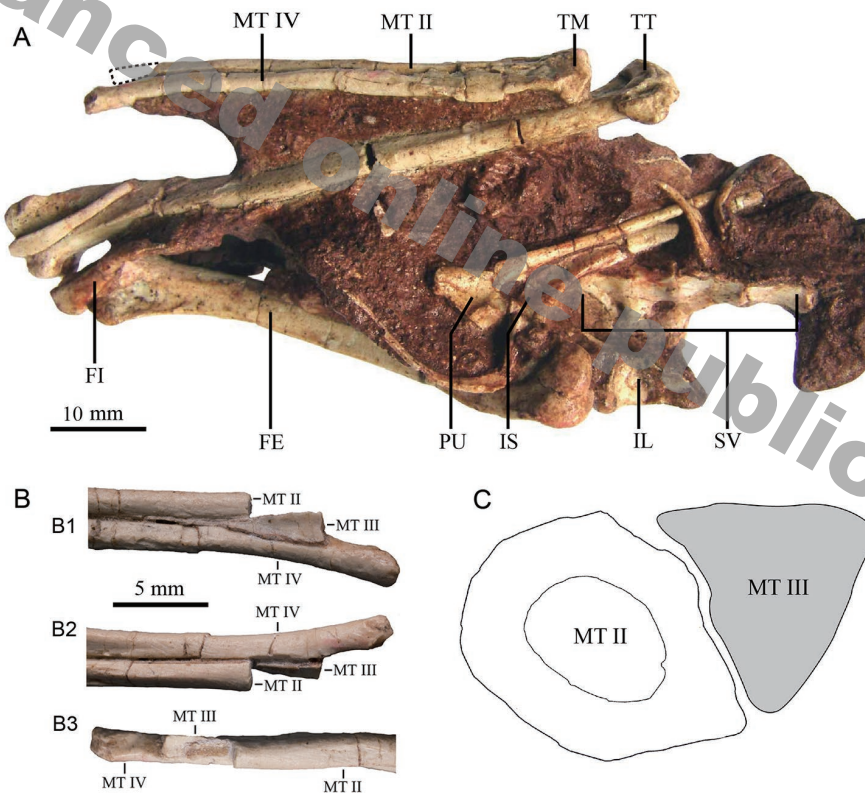


Fig. 1 The holotype of *Xixianykus zhang*i (XMD FEC V 0011) and the sketch diagram for where the ground sections sliced

A. the holotype of *X. zhang*i (XMD FEC V 0011) in ventral view (a dotted line indicates the sampled position); B. the dorsal (B1), ventral (B2) and medial (B3) views of its distal portion of right tarsometatarsus of *X. zhang*i; C. the sketch diagram showing the spatial relation between the metatarsals II and III on the thin section (the metatarsal II colored in white is where we histologically sectioned). C is not scaled.

Abbreviations: FE. femur; FI. flange; IL. ilium; IS. ischium; MT II. metatarsal II; MT III. metatarsal III; MT IV. metatarsal IV; PU. pubic; SV. sacral vertebrae; TM. tarsometatarsus; TT. tibiotarsus

Histological sections used in this study were prepared using standard techniques (Padian and Lamm, 2013). The distal end of the preserved portion of the right metatarsal II was embedded in resin, and the diaphyseal transverse sections were made using a diamond circular saw fitted with a diamond-tipped wafering blade. One surface of each ground section was polished with a wheel grinder/polisher (EXAKT400CS) by rough emery paper (500 grit), and then grounded using emery paper with finer grit (4000 grit) to produce a smooth texture ideal for the adhesion to a glass slide. The ground sections were then cut to a thickness of about 250  $\mu\text{m}$  with a diamond circular saw before being ground down further to the desired final thickness of 80  $\mu\text{m}$  (ground section I) and 50  $\mu\text{m}$  (ground section II), leaving the exposed surface of the section smooth. The ground section I is more distally located than the ground section II, the distance between them is about 1–2 mm. Each slide was then cleaned in a water-filled ultrasonic cleaner to remove microscopic grit and finally capped with a glass coverslip. The completed two thin sections were studied in normal and polarized light, observed with Zeiss Axio Imager A2 microscope, and photographed with ZEN software from Zeiss.

### 3 Histological description

Both ground sections display compact primary cortices with sparse primary vascular canals (Figs. 2A, 3A). The medullary cavity is elliptical and filled with crystals (Fig. 3A). Two lines of arrested growth (LAGs) are identified (Fig. 2) and have been interpreted as a one-year growth record (Chinsamy, 2005). Though fibrolamellar bone occupies most of the cross section, the endosteal bone forms an uninterrupted band of lamellar bone laying alongside what used to be the endosteum. Longitudinal primary vascular canals and osteocyte lacunae dominate the bone cortex (Fig. 2B).

Ground section I, which has a thickness of 80  $\mu\text{m}$ , displays radially arranged vascular canals in most of the cortex except for the ventral half of the lateral portion, and for the endosteal bone (Fig. 2A). These radial canals cross the growth marks without any morphological changes, indicating a multiyear forming structure (Fig. 2C). These radial canals are about 100–300  $\mu\text{m}$  apart (Fig. 2C). Most of those in the lateral portion of the ground section are approximately 200  $\mu\text{m}$  long, and those in the other portions of the ground section are variable in length and in general much shorter. Most radial canals are oriented perpendicularly to sub-perpendicularly to the periosteum. They reach close to the periosteum on the lateral and medial sides but are much deeper within the cortex and far from the periosteum on the dorsal side.

In ground section II, which has a thickness of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , Sharpey's fibers can be seen on the lateral side when observed under polarized light (Francillon et al., 1990; Holger and Sander, 2013). Under polarized light equipped with a quartz interferometer plate, Sharpey's fibers emerge as a blue-colored filamentous structure (Fig. 3A). Since the ground section I is thicker, Sharpey's fibers are hardly observed.



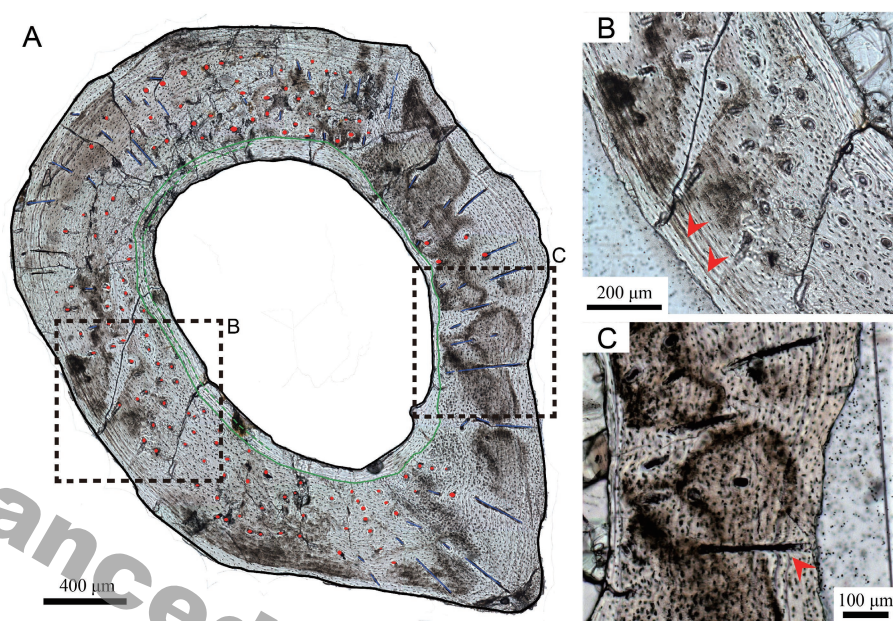


Fig. 2 The micrograph of the ground section I of metatarsal II of *Xixianyukus zhangii* (XMDFEC V 0011) seen under normal light

A. the whole section under the normal light (red dots, primary canals; blue lines, radial canals; green line, endosteal bone boundary); B. the medial portion of the slice is dominated by longitudinal canals (two LAGs are indicated by two red arrows); C. a radial canal lies across the two LAGs (indicated by a red arrow)

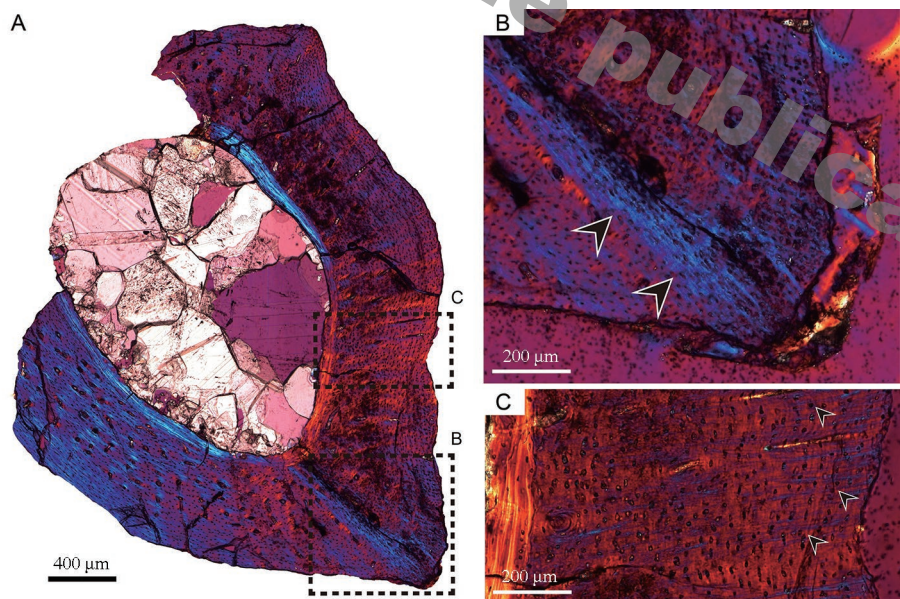


Fig.3 Microphotograph of the ground section II of metatarsal II of *Xixianyukus zhangii* (XMDFEC V 0011) under polarized light

A. whole cross section observed under polarized light;  
B. Sharpey's fibers can be seen in the lateroventral corner of metatarsal II (indicated by the black arrows);  
C. sparsely distributed Sharpey's fibers on the lateral side of metatarsal II (indicated by the small black arrows)

Near the lateroventral portion, what appears to be a bundle of radial Sharpey's fibers can be seen. This bundle is obliquely oriented to the ventral periosteal surface (with an angle of approximately 40°, Fig. 3B). More dorsally in the lateral portion of the ground section are more sparsely distributed, much shorter Sharpey's fibers. These fibers are parallel to each other and to nearby radial canals, and they are nearly perpendicular to the periosteal surface (Fig. 3C).

#### 4 Discussion

The main histological features observed in the metatarsal II of *Xixianykus zhang*, including proportionally large medullary cavity, fibrolamellar-bone-dominated cortex, are similar to those in the long bones of other small-sized theropods, such as the *Shuvuuia* and *Archaeopteryx* (Erickson et al., 2001, 2009). For example, the medullary cavity is proportionally large, the cortex is mainly composed of fibrolamellar bone, longitudinal vascular canals dominate the cortex and are relatively sparse in distribution (Erickson et al., 2001, 2009).

Two histological features, the radial vascular canals and the Sharpey's fibers, are particularly interesting. Sharpey's fibers were first reported in alveolar tooth sockets of mammals as part of the periodontal ligament that can be traced through dental tissues (Sharpey, 1848). Sharpey's fibers also referred to connective tissue fibers that continuous with skeletal tissues and their entheses. Sharpey's fibers also function as the binding of cranial bones and attaching cranial muscles to bone periosteum (Pritchard et al., 1956; Jones and Boyde, 1974; Nicaise et al., 1988; Hieronymus, 2006). Sharpey's fibers have been reported in extinct taxa, and have been suggested that they functioned as same as in extant animals (Chinsamy, 2005; Francillon et al., 1990; Holger and Sander, 2013). Among Mesozoic theropods, Sharpey's fibers have been reported in the tibia of the ceratosaurian *Masiakasaurus knopfleri* (Lee and O'Connor, 2013), the femur of an unnamed ceratosaurian (Canale, 2016), the hindlimb of the early-branching avialan *Confuciusornis* (Ricqlès et al., 2003), and the quill knobs of a few early-branching avialans (Wang, 2012). In the first three examples, Sharpey's fibers were probably used for muscle attachment whereas in the last case, they have been suggested to represent the insertion sites of feathers to bone (Wang, 2012). Sharpey's fibers were also suggested to be present in the metatarsals of some tyrannosaurids and in *Allosaurus* based on intermetatarsal rugose facets (Snively and Russell, 2003), though in the absence of any histological evidence.

Our observation represents the first histological evidence for the presence of Sharpey's fibers in the pes of any Mesozoic theropod. Sharpey's fibers in XMDFEC V 0011 include two different types: 1) obliquely oriented, densely-bunched ones in the lateroventral corner of the cross section of metatarsal II; and 2) parallelly arranged and sparsely distributed ones in the lateral portion of the cross section of metatarsal II. In living mammals, the Sharpey's fibers

found at the junction of cranial bones are sparser than those found at muscle attachment (Jones and Boyde, 1974). The densely-packed Sharpey's fibers seen in the lateroventral corner of the cross section of metatarsal II of XMDFEC V 0011 were more likely to be used for a tendinous attachment, whereas the parallelly arranged and sparsely distributed ones were most likely part of a ligamentous sheath surrounding and binding the metatarsal bones together, as in living mammals where Sharpey's fibers are used to bind cranial bones in a firm yet slightly movable manner (Pritchard et al., 1956).

In living birds, radial canals represent extremely rapid growth (Margerie et al., 2004; Montes et al., 2010), but they are also known in two other conditions such as in pathological bones and in bones associated with substantial shape changes (Erickson and Tumanova, 2000). Radial vascular canals were not reported in other small theropods such as *Mahakala* or *Archaeopteryx* (Erickson et al., 2009), nor other alvarezsaurians including *Shuvuuia deserti*, *Albinykus Baatar*, *Xiyunykus pengi* and *Bannykus wulatensis* (Erickson et al., 2001; Nesbitt et al., 2011; Xu et al., 2018). They are also unknown in giant theropods (Erickson et al., 2004; Horner and Padian, 2004) and were not found even in sauropods (Curry, 1999; Klein and Sander, 2008), presumably because these gigantic dinosaurs had lower maximum growth rates and bone deposition rates than those of living-birds (Margerie et al., 2004; Montes et al., 2010; Erickson, 2014).

However, radial vascular canals are known to be present in the ceratopsians *Psittacosaurus mongoliensis* (Erickson and Tumanova, 2000) and *P. lujiatunensis* (Zhao et al., 2013), and the hadrosaurian *Maiasaura* (Cubo et al., 2015). In these cases, the radial vascular canals were suggested to be related to substantial shape changes as a result of loading change (Erickson and Tumanova, 2000; Zhao et al., 2013; Cubo et al., 2015). Radial vascular canals were also reported in the early-branching sauropodomorpha *Plateosaurus engelhardti* but the interpretation of these structures was ambiguous (Klein, 2004).

Our report of the presence of radial vascular canals in XMDFEC V 0011 is the first one in any theropod. They differ from the radial vascular canals that were identified as resulting from a pathology, like those found in a giant dinosaur (identified as a possible ornithomimid or sauropod) in the following criteria (Chinsamy and Deratzian, 2009): radial canals are 100–300  $\mu\text{m}$  apart from each other rather than densely bunched; radial canals are oriented perpendicularly to the periosteum rather than parallelly; radial canals extend from the endosteum to the periosteum instead of limited to near the periosteum. Radial vascular canals in XMDFEC V 0011 are probably related to substantial shape changes, as suggested for other dinosaurs (Erickson and Tumanova, 2000; Zhao et al., 2013; Cubo et al., 2015). More specifically, the lateroventral portion of metatarsal II expands significantly laterally to buttress the ventrally thin metatarsal III to form the arctometatarsal condition.

The presence of Sharpey's fibers and radial vascular canals in metatarsal II of *Xixianykus* shed new light on how the arctometatarsal condition forms. The former feature explains how the metatarsals connects in a firm but movable manner, which is important for cursorial capability; the latter feature explains the substantial shape change, seen at the histological



level, that occurs during the development of the arctometatarsal condition. However, more histological investigations of theropod metatarsals, especially in the arctometatarsalian pes, are needed to confirm this interpretation.

**Acknowledgements** We thank Ding Xiaoqing for preparing specimens, Zhang Shukang for guidance of manufacturing histological slices, and Chen Guanhan for photographs. We thank P. Martin Sander from University of Bonn for the discussion. We thank Alida Bailleul for the discussion and her comments on the manuscript. This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (41688103 and 41120124002).

## 张氏西峡爪龙(兽脚类：阿尔瓦雷斯龙类)第二跖骨的骨组织学 及其对“窄足型”足部结构发育的启示

秦子川<sup>1,2,3</sup>      赵 祺<sup>1,2</sup>      徐 星<sup>1,2,3</sup>

(1 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所, 中国科学院脊椎动物演化与人类起源重点实验室 北京 100044)

(2 中国科学院生物演化与环境卓越创新中心 北京 100044)

(3 中国科学院大学 北京 100049)

**摘要：**阿尔瓦雷斯龙类的一晚期演化支——张氏西峡爪龙(*Xixianykus zhang*), 是体型最小的非鸟兽脚类恐龙之一。与其他阿尔瓦雷斯龙类类似, 其胫跖骨和足部相对较长, 并具有善于奔跑的兽脚类恐龙中常见的窄足型足部, 指示其可能非常善于奔跑。对张氏西峡爪龙的第二跖骨进行了骨组织学研究, 发现了两种罕见的骨组织学结构: 放射状骨脉管和沙比纤维。认为这两种结构与其具有的窄足型足部有关, 然而还需要对更多的兽脚类跖骨进行骨组织学研究来验证这一结论。

**关键词：**骨组织学, 阿尔瓦雷斯龙类, 窄足型足部, 放射状骨脉管, 沙比纤维

## References

- Agnolin F L, Powell J E, Novas F E et al., 2012. New alvarezsaurid (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from uppermost Cretaceous of north-western Patagonia with associated eggs. *Cretaceous Res*, 35: 33–56
- Alifanov V R, Barsbold R, 2009. *Ceratomykus oculus* gen. et sp. nov., a new dinosaur (?Theropoda, Alvarezsauria) from the Late Cretaceous of Mongolia. *Paleontol J*, 43: 94–106
- Averianov A, Sues H D, 2017. The oldest record of Alvarezsauridae (Dinosauria: Theropoda) in the Northern Hemisphere. *PLoS One*, 12: e0186254
- Bonaparte J F, 1991. Los vertebrados fósiles de la Formación Río Colorado, de la ciudad de Neuquén y cercanías, Cretácico superior, Argentina. *Rev Mus Arg Ci Nat “Bernardino Rivadavia”*, 4: 17–123
- Canale J I, Cerda I, Novas F E et al., 2016. Small-sized abelisaurid (Theropoda: Ceratosauria) remains from the Upper Cretaceous of northwest Patagonia, Argentina. *Cretaceous Res*, 62: 18–28

chinaXiv:201906.00027v1

Advanced Online Publication

- Chiappe L M, Norell M A, Clark J M, 1998. The skull of a relative of the stem-group bird *Mononykus*. *Nature*, 392: 275–278
- Chinsamy T A, 2005. *The Microstructure of Dinosaur Bone: Deciphering Biology with Fine-Scale Techniques*. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press. 50–51
- Chinsamy T A, Deratzian T, 2009. Pathologic bone tissues in a turkey vulture and a nonavian dinosaur: implications for interpreting endosteal bone and radial fibrolamellar bone in fossil dinosaurs. *Anat Rec*, 292: 1478–1484
- Cubo J, Woodward H, Wolff E et al., 2015. First reported cases of biomechanically adaptive bone modeling in non-avian dinosaurs. *PLoS One*, 10: e0131131
- Curry K A, 1999. Ontogenetic histology of *Apotosaurus* (Dinosauria: Sauropoda): new insights on growth rates and longevity. *J Vert Paleont*, 19: 654–665
- Margerie D E, Robin J P, Verrier D et al., 2004. Assessing a relationship between bone microstructure and growth rate: a fluorescent labelling study in the king penguin chick (*Aptenodytes patagonicus*). *J Exp Biol*, 207: 869–879
- Erickson G M, 2014. On dinosaur growth. *Annu Rev Earth Planet Sci*, 42: 675–697
- Erickson G M, Tumanova T A, 2000. Growth curve of *Psittacosaurus mongoliensis* Osborn (Ceratopsia: Psittacosauridae) inferred from long bone histology. *J Linn Soc London Zool*, 130: 551–566
- Erickson G M, Rogers K C, Yerby S A, 2001. Dinosaurian growth patterns and rapid avian growth rates. *Nature*, 412: 429–433
- Erickson G M, Makovicky P J, Currie P J et al., 2004. Gigantism and comparative life-history parameters of tyrannosaurid dinosaurs. *Nature*, 430: 772–775
- Erickson G M, Rauhut O W, Zhou Z H et al., 2009. Was dinosaurian physiology inherited by birds? Reconciling slow growth in *Archaeopteryx*. *PLoS One*, 4: e7390
- Francillon V H, De Buffrénil V, Castanet J et al., 1990. Microstructure and mineralization of vertebrate skeletal tissues. In: Carter J G ed. *Skeletal Biomineralization: Patterns, Processes and Evolutionary Trends*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold. 471–530
- Hieronymus T L, 2006. Quantitative microanatomy of jaw muscle attachment in extant diapsids. *J Morphol*, 267: 954–967
- Holger P, Sander M, 2013. Histological evidence for muscle insertion in extant amniote femora: implications for muscle reconstruction in fossils. *J Anat*, 222(4): 419–436
- Holtz T R, 1995. The arctometatarsalian pes, an unusual structure of the metatarsus of Cretaceous theropoda (Dinosaur: Saurischia). *J Vert Paleont*, 14: 480–519
- Horner J R, K. Padian, 2004. Age and growth dynamics of *Tyrannosaurus rex*. *Proc Biol Sci*, 271: 1875–1880
- Hutchinson J R, Chiappe L M, 1998. The first known alvarezsaurid (Theropoda: Aves) from North America. *J Vert Paleont*, 18: 447–450
- Jones S J, Boyde A, 1974. The organization and gross mineralization patterns of the collagen fibres in Sharpey fibre bone. *Cell Tiss*, 148: 83–96
- Karhu A A, Rautian A S, 1996. A new family of Maniraptora (Dinosauria: Saurischia) from the Late Cretaceous of Mongolia. *Paleontol J*, 30: 583–592
- Klein N, 2004. Bone histology and growth of the prosauropod dinosaur *Plateosaurus engelhardti* von Meyer, 1837 from the Norian bonebeds of Trosoingen (Germany) and Frick (Switzerland). Ph. D thesis. Bonn: University of Bonn. 1–136



- Klein N, Sander M, 2008. Ontogenetic stages in the long bone histology of sauropod dinosaurs. *Paleobiology*, 34: 247–263
- Lee A H, O'Connor P M, 2013. Bone histology confirms determinate growth and small body size in the noasaurid theropod *Masiakasaurus knopfleri*. *J Vert Paleont*, 33: 865–876
- Longrich N R, Currie P J, 2009. *Albertonykus borealis*, a new alvarezsaur (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from the Early Maastrichtian of Alberta, Canada: implications for the systematics and ecology of the Alvarezsauridae. *Cretaceous Res*, 30: 239–252
- Martinelli A G, Vera E, 2007. *Achillesaurus manazzoni*, a new alvarezsaurid theropod (Dinosauria) from the Late Cretaceous Bajo de la Carpa Formation, Río Negro Province, Argentina. *Zootaxa*, 1582: 1–17
- Montes L, Roy N L, Perret M et al., 2010. Relationships between bone growth rate, body mass and resting metabolic rate in growing amniotes: a phylogenetic approach. *Biol J Linn Soc*, 92: 63–76
- Naish D, Dyke G J, 2004. *Heptasteornis* was no ornithomimid, troodontid, dromaeosaurid or owl: the first alvarezsaurid (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from Europe. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Monatsh*, 7: 385–401
- Nesbitt S J, Clarke J A, Turner A H et al., 2011. A small alvarezsaurid from the eastern Gobi Desert offers insight into evolutionary patterns in the Alvarezsauridae. *J Vert Paleont*, 31: 144–153
- Nicaise G M, Manzanares M C, Bulpa P et al., 1988. Calcified tissues involved in the ontogenesis of the human cranial vault. *Anat Embry*, 178: 399–406
- Novas F E, 1997. Anatomy of *Patagonykus puertai* (Theropoda, Avialae, Alvarezsauridae), from the Late Cretaceous of Patagonia. *J Vert Paleont*, 17: 137–166
- Padian K, Lamm E T, 2013. *Bone Histology of Fossil Tetrapods*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. 56–175
- Perle A, Norell M A, Chiappe L et al., 1993. Flightless bird from the Cretaceous of Mongolia. *Nature*, 362: 623–626
- Pritchard J J, Scott J H, Girgis F G, 1956. The structure and development of cranial and facial sutures. *J Anat*, 90: 73–86
- Ricqlès A D, Padian K, Horner J R et al., 2003. Osteohistology of *Confuciusornis sanctus* (Theropoda: Aves). *J Vert Paleont*, 23: 373–386
- Sharpey W, 1848. In elements of anatomy. In: Quain R, Sharpey W eds. *Bone or the Osseous Tissue*. London: Taylor, Walton, and Marberry. 973–974
- Snively E, Russell A P, 2003. Kinematic model of tyrannosaurid (Dinosauria: Theropoda) arctometatarsus function. *J Morphol*, 255: 215–227
- Snively E, Russell A P, Powell G L, 2004. Evolutionary morphology of the coelurosaurian arctometatarsus: descriptive, morphometric and phylogenetic approaches. *Zool J Linn Soc*, 142: 525–553
- Wang S, 2012. Histology of birds' ulnar papillae and its CT microstructure reconstruction. M. S. thesis. Beijing: University of Chinese Academy of Sciences. 1–73
- Xu X, Wang D Y, Sullivan C et al., 2010. A basal parvicursorine (Theropoda: Alvarezsauridae) from the Upper Cretaceous of China. *Zootaxa*, 2413: 1–19
- Xu X, Sullivan C, Pittman M et al., 2011. The first known monodactyl non-avian dinosaur and the complex evolution of the alvarezsaurid hand. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 108: 2338–2342
- Xu X, Choiniere J, Tan Q et al., 2018. Two Early Cretaceous fossils document transitional stages in alvarezsaurian dinosaur evolution. *Curr Biol*, 28: 2853–2860
- Zhao Q, Benton M J, Sullivan C et al., 2013. Histology and postural change during the growth of the ceratopsian dinosaur *Psittacosaurus lujiatunensis*. *Nat Commun*, 4: 2079